COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

[THE NEW NATIONAL ERA does not hold itself respon views expressed by correspondents. Well written an resting communications will be gladly received.]

From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14, 1874.

To the Editor of the New National Era and Citizen The past has been an eventful week with us. The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of African Methodism here was begun on Suuday morning, at Allen Temple, which had been appropriately decorated with evergreens for the occasion. Pictures and names of nearly all who had been prominent in this church hung upon the walls or were suspended from the galleries, many of them encircled with wreaths of

Back of the pulpit were displayed largesized photographs of the several houses in which the congregation had worshipped, relieved on the right and left respectively by the anchor of hope and the cross of faith, done in evergreens,

REV. B. W. ARNETT.

pastor, delivered the historical and semicentenary address at 11 a. m., recounting, graphically, the various difficulties through which they had passed, steadily progressing onward, nevertheless, from the old "Red Church on the Green," and the "Lime-house Church," to the present grand temple, which was the largest and most commodious house of worship belonging to the connection.

Brother Arnett gave a description of the rise and progress of education in this city. assuming, it seemed, all the credit to his church, which I can bardly concede it entitled to. He gave statistics of local affairs and events that were interesting, if not valuable, and closed with a biography of the present officers of the church.

At three o'clock --BISHOP D. A. PAYNE, D.D.,

of Wilberforce University, the most scholarly colored theologian in the country, preached the semi-centennary sermon to a large and appreciative audience. Rev. R. A. Johnson, of Columbus, read

from the fifth to the twenty-fifth verses, inclusive, of the second chapter of Paul's Epistle to Timothy, which the Bishop took for his theme, and dwelt exclusively on the necessary qualifications to the character of a Christian minister. I was particularly struck by the earnestness with which he urged that the days of inspiration had passed and the necessity for a preacher to be a student. "Study all books," said be, "and you can better then study the Bible. Hard work is the only way to acquire knowledge. Learn thoroughly that which you study. 'Strive to imitate God in holiness, which was in active

Never go into the pulpit unprepared, or you will fail. Fill the head, and the mouth will then be filled. Passive goodness was not enough in a clergyman. He must be actively, aggressively virtuous. He should morally be so clean that his enemies could say, "I know no evil of bim."

After the sermon, Thomas E. Knox was ordained, and a general baptism of infants closed the afternoon's exercises.

In the evening, Elder Johnson delivered a sacramental sermon on the next, "Let us consider," from the 24th verse, seventy-

on Monday evening, was highly enjoyed by another large audience. The programme was

as follows:
Original Poem, "Now and Then," Hon. J.
Madison Bell, Toledo, Ohio.
The Civilizing Power of Christianity, by
Judge B. S. Storer, LL.D.
Our Sister Churches, or Unity is Spirit
without Uniformity in Service, Rev. J. H.
Magee, of Union Baptist Church.

The Developing Power of African Method-ism, Prof. P. II. Clark, Principal Gaines High School.

ign school.
The Public Schools, the Citadel of Liberty
and the Bulwarks of Christianity, Prof. W.
Parham, Superintendent of Colored

Our Country, the Land of the Free and the Oppressed, Ex-Governor E

Our City, the Queen of the West, Mayor G. W. C. Johnston. Christian Women, their Work and their Influence, Rev. J. T. Wills, of Zion Baptist

Church.

The Sunday-School, the Future Church and the Hope of the Nation, Rev. J. L. H. Swears, of M. E. Union Chapel.

The Press, its Power and Responsibility, Dr. F. S. Hoyt, Editor of "W. Christian Ad-

Obedience to Law, the Palladium of Truc titutional Convention.

The Modern Pulpit and its Relations to

the Community, Rev. Rufus Conrad, of the Christian Church. Our pioneers and their Work, Rev. J. P. Underwood, of Cleveland.

It was pleasant to see the cordial esteem manifested by our prominent city and State ing in one of the churches. officials, Democratic and Republican, by accepting an invitation to join in aiding a negro

Fifty years seems too late a time to reckon treated to say what they shall do, replied, pride in the progress of the colored institutions of the Queen City. But you may do the moralizing in this while I go on to the evening closed the Allen Temple demonstra tion by a big "lovefeast." As I had duly invested all that article under my control in

On Wednesday morning the LEXINGTON CONFERENCE

of Bishop Merrel, (white,) began its sessions at the Union Church, in this city. The the thirty-second chapter of Isaiah and fourth

chapter second Corinthians. On a call of the Conference roll there were present the Reys. Mr. Walton, George W. out regard to effect, and the only question I reply.

NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN.

VOL. V.-NO. 7.3

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1874.

\$2.50 a year in advance.

Simms, W. H. Laurence W. L. Muir, N. have spared neither friend nor foe—not even Sanders, Zale Ross, M. McCowner, C. T. myself. In fact, I have but one rule of life; Jones, Scott Ward, D. P. Jones, W. C. Schols, E. W. Hammond, A. Posey, H. Gibson, P. R. Anderson, F. Ross, B. J. Coles makes me the "hell of a fellow" a friend deman, George W. Mason, and J. L. H. Swere. scribes as

M. W. Taylor and E. W. Hammond were elected Recording, and A. J. Warner and S. S. Griffin Statistical Secretaries.

The Bishop then announced the following

Conference Stewards—M. McCoomer, M. Walton, and A. W. Price.
On Statistics—Scott Ward, C. T. Jones, P. R. Anderson, and G. W. Mason.
On Education—N. L. Carr, Paris Fisher, P. R. Anderson, and A. W. Price.
On Sunday-School Tracts—E. Menderson, D. W. Heston, Joseph Courtney, and Scott Ward.

On Church Extension-B. J. Coleman,

Swere.
On missions—The Presiding Elders.
On Freedmen's Aid—George Downing,
Israel Simms, Charles Jones, and H. White.
On Temperance—F. lix Ross, Z. Ross, H.
Gibson, and George W. Hallon.
On Bible Cause—E. Henderson, Isaac

Horton, W. H. Lawrence, and A. Jamieson. On Memoirs—H. H. Lyttle and George Downing.
On Periodicals and Book-Concern Ac

counts—M. Walton, Carey Nichols, P. R. Anderson, and J. L. H. Swere. On Post Office—T. Tompkins, W. H. Wells, and B. J. Coleman.

On Necessitous Cases—A. Posey, C. T. Jones, George Leash, and A. W. Hargyave. It was decided to hold daily sessions o the Conference from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

On motion, an Auditing Committee, con sisting of Scott Ward, Henry White, and Israel Simms, was appointed. Other items of business pertaining to the

regular order of work were transacted. Upon a call of the eighth question of the having been superannuated last year, but now desired to be restored to active service. His

request was granted. During the session the Rev. Drs. R. S. Foster, Bishop of the M. E. Church; Curry, editor of the New York Christian Advocate; Hatfield, paster of St. Paul's Methodist Church, this city; Harrison, of the Kentucky Conference, and the Revs. C. Ferguson, of Finley Chapel, and Mr. McHugh, of McLean Chapel, this city, were introduced.

The Rev. Dr. Curry addressed the Confer ence at some length, imparting many practical hints in the conduct of church affairs. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent, of Sunday-School fame, was then introduced.

The Conference resumed its business a nine o'clock this morning, Bishop Merrell presiding.

The Rev. II. II. Lyttle read the fifty-thir chapter of Isaiah and twenty-second chapter of Revelations, followed by the singing of a familiar hymn by the congregation, after which Mr. Lyttle offered a fervent prayer.

The roll was called, and the calling questions from the Discipline, in regard to character of elders and ministers continued. which comprised the greater part of this morning's session.

The Rev. D. H. Moore, paster of Trinity Church, and the Rev. Drs. Savage, Price, and Southerland, of the Kentucky Conference, were introduced. Dr. Savage delivered an address that elicited close attention and manifest appreciation from his hearers.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL CLUB celebrated the sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln in a banquet at the residence of Wm. P. West, Esq., on the To the Editor of the New National Era and Citizen: 12th. Toasts, speeches, declamations, and songs made the evening pass off very pleasantly to the members and guests. The following, submitted by the host, was unanimously passed. It explains itself:

"CINCINNATI, February 12, 1874. To the Hon. Senate and House of Representa

tices in Congress assembled: "The undersigned are members of an ciation known as the Lincoln Memorial Club. which has existed since the years of the assassination of America's liberator, Abra-

which has existed since the years of the assassination of America's liberator, Abraham Lincoln, with the special object of keeping green his memory by observing the anniversaries of his birth and of his death.

"We would mark this year's observance of the former event by memorializing your honorable body in behalf of a law which shall declare this a legal holiday. The rapid attainment of beneficent measures, resulting from the foresight which he displayed so constantly, increases the desire among all classes to honor his memory, and indicates the need of encouraging that desire, and making it possible for all the people to be at liberty to testify their appreciation of him, whose deeds will ever more and more brighten his name, as the country grows older and older.

"And your petitioners will ever pray," &c.

After filling the offices of the club by lot,

After filling the offices of the club by lot, all hands were joined and the John Brown ong, with the hopeful refrain-

"Glory, glory, hallelujah, His spirit's marching on,"

ras sung by all, when the members separated to meet on the 15th of April, the date of the death of their hero, which anniversary will be commemorated by a memorial meet-

I am sorry to find the friends at Wilberforce University view my mention of the difficulty with their students in the light of the difference between two Democratic an attack. I had no such design. No one Mayors, one of whom, when asked to protect has a greater esteem for its President, Bishop same church, refused it, and when en- Payne, as an earnest, upright, and scholarly gentleman. No one would more regret to 'run, damn you, run." And yet, less than do any one of the faculty or students an in twenty years effected the change. The present incumbent publicly proclaims his Wilberforce take high rank as an educational institution, and no one would more gladly contribute to that end than I. I am sincerely sorry there was even the faintest remaining history of the week. Tuesday reason for "Radical" to admit the basis of the report. I did not believe it when I wrote, but, having heard the same story from several sources, concluded to try and investigate. I a young lady, (ahemy!) I could not join did so. The explanation given by me was from one I have reason to believe a sincere friend to the institution. I believed it better to give the report and the occasion for it than to let sneaking calumny do its malicious work. "Radical" has my thanks for the assurance that he does not believe I was actu-Bishop called the meeting to order, and con- ated by a spirit of malignity toward the and all your colored women leave your hus the devotional exercises by reading school. It has been, and will continue to be, my custom as a correspondent, to speak of things as they are, not as I would have

Downing, H. H. Lyttle, N. L. Carr, Israel have ever asked was "is it true." In this I

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, MISS., Feb. 4, 1874.

All hail Mississippi! Glorious State of the bayous! Thine honor and victory are most gloriously achieved! The brightest star of the galaxy of reconstructed States! My own dear adopted home! Hon. B. K. Bruce, a leading colored representative of our race, was elected on yesterday for the long term in the United Senate Senate, with scarcely an effort! It was not necessary for the two Houses to assemble, as must be the case when no one is elected on the first ballot. But the first ballot in each House wrought the victory. How nobly did our good Republican boys perform their duty. No flinching, no dodging, no wincing by white Republicans because their Bruce is a negro. But all performed their duty well and nobly. Our party is now in most excellent condition. Our new and excellent Governor, Adelbert Ames, son-in-law of Gen. Butler, deserves great credit for the healthy condition of our party. Rotten branches are lopped off, and

every man in it now believes in union. And Hon. H. R. Pease, the former Super intendent of Education, the only one of all the recent State officers who would not bolt. but took the stump at his own expense, for our ticket, was also elected without a struggle, for the short term. The Republican party will reward merit. Give us more Pease Both of the above gentlemen were my choice and I gave all my influence, and tongue Discipline, Nelson Sanders was reported as for them, and to-day, while sitting in the house, and hearing how the members were voting, my heart rejoiced at the glorious victory achieved. No fraud, no intimidation, no corruption ; but every thing fair. Notice was fairly given that if any price was offered, the men who made and took it would find their seats in the penitentiary. We have confusion and perplexities on three sides of us—in Louisiana, Alabama and Tennessee; but Mississippi drinks of the pure waters of the Gulf, on the south of us, and every thing in our state is as clear as crystal.

Our Legislature is now in full blast, and will enact only such laws as pertain to the State generally. Too much time has been spent hitherto on local legislation, but the present legislature means business.

Hon. I. D. Shadd was elected speaker on the first day of the session, and presides with dignity, ease and grace. I see that you copied, in full, the notice of him by the Pilot, of this city, so it will not be necessary for me o give you a further sketch.

All our new State officers now have posses sion of their offices and are being rapidly in ducted into their duties. Our State is nearly out of debt, there being only about a million and a half against us, and with economy believe we will be able to cancel it in a few years. Schools are coming into full development; colored immigrants from Georgia and Alabama are coming into the State by the hundreds; and with the bright prospect before us I believe we will soon be in as prosperous a condition as some of the most favored of the

From Georgia.

few remarks only. Some two years ago a few remarks only. Some two years ago
the State of Georgia was represented in the
United States Senate by one of the most mpotent timber-head's in all creation, for potent timber-head's in all creation, for surely there is not a more consummate ignoramus living than Joshua Hill; but for his brass, I should "write him down an ass."-The only thing he ever did during his term which distinguished him from the lower orde of animated nature, was to evince some tact in helping to defeat the passage of Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill. And that tact was exhausted in telling the following monstrous whopper, ah heavens, listen: "I know the colored people of Georgia, and they don't want this civil rights bill to pass. They are

perfectly satisfied with what they have. When we read those words in his disjointed ncoherent, and topsy-turvy farrago under the misnomer of a speech in the Senate, the colored people of Georgia all said, "O, well, let him say any thing he chooses, he can't talk sense long enough to do us any harm; so we all let the remarks pass as not deserv-

But when a learned, aged, experienced

rises up in the United States Congress, and while bending over the tomb, through the weight of years and a fragile constitution, with a countenance that wears a ghastly horror, and a physique that looks like the shadow of a vapor, standing in sight of the Judgment Seat of that God who will take cognizance of men's official acts as well as their private, I say, when such a man rises from his seat and tells the world that the colored people of Georgia do not want their civil rights, it is time to rebut the misrepresentation, especially, sir, when Northern newspapers are quoting the statement as authority. I would like to tell the country that, while many of us respect Mr. Stephens for his urbane manners and courteous blandishments, he is, nevertheless, no representative of ours. But the question with me is where did Mr. Stephens get his information? I have addressed negro assemblages from one end of the State to the other, the exslaves of Mr. Stephens included, and I have yet to hear a negro make such a remark such a colored man in Georgia would be an anomaly. If you should go to the colored people and say, "those Radicals in Congress are trying to enact a law to put you colored people over us white people, and drive us out of our houses, and our children away from our schools, and make you all leave your wives and marry white women, bands and marry white men," and such nonsense as that as they do, of course the colored people would say, we don't want that: them. To give what I considered news with- we wish to live and let live will be the

micated for the New National Era and Moral Reflections-No. 7.

Freely you have received, freely give."—Mat. 10; 8. The disciples had just received from the Saviour supernatural powers to heal the sick. cast out devils, and raise the dead. No such gifts have ever been bestowed upon men since the apostolic age. The exercise of them was calculated to excite the wonder and call forth the praise and gratitude of their fellow men. They might have abused their powers for selfish purposes, to build up the'r own reputation, or advance their up the'r own reputation, or advance their pecuniary interests; but they did not so abuse them. While they employed these wonderful and beneficent gifts, as they were government is education. It is "a company of the greatest objects of government is education." pecuniary interests; but they did not so wonderful and beneficent gifts, as they were government directed, they were at the same time depend-

They got them freely, they were required to exercise them freely.

ent on the public for their maintenance, beg-

ging their bread from door to door.

to exercise them freely.

What instruction is conveyed to us in this commission to the apostles?

How much have we not freely received of the Lord? Our talents, our education, our worldly means, they cost us nothing, they are all the free gifts of God! How certainly are all the free gifts of God! How certainly should we use them in His service and for the beauty was them in His service and for the beauty was them in His service and for the beauty was them in His service and for the beauty was them in His service and for the beauty was them in His service and for the beauty was them in His service and for the beauty was them in His service and for the beauty was them in His service and for the beauty was them in His service and for the beauty was them in His service and powernment to genius. Without it, what is man? A splendid slave, a reasoning savage! Yes! this is what proscriptive schools will surely make us. Our heads shall be full of knowledge, and our hearts saturated with hate, jealousy, and malignant pride. Such will be the mischief the beauty was the service of the commission of the Lord? the Lord? Our talents, our education, our worldly means, they cost us nothing, they are all the free gifts of God! How certainly should we use them in His service and for His glory? And yet what terrible abuse is there of God's gifts? How few regard them as His gifts at all? And how many use them entirely for their own selfish interests and pleasure? How few give at all, how very few give freely, largely, and without

And are we not all called, as well as the apostles, to preach the gospel?-that is, by all the influence and power we have to make Christ known, and to spread abroad the Saviour of His name? We are, as the disciples, the almoners of Christ's bounty. Our business is to distribute, to say, with Peter: "What I have, give unto thee." Oh, what a blessed and honorable service! How little appreciated, how little practiced!

Washington City January 16, 1874.

Speech on Civil Rightseby D, A. Straker, Esq.

Delivered on Tuesday, the 10th instant, a

MR. CHAIRMAN-MY FELLOW CITIZENS MR. CHARMAN—MY FELLOW CITIZENS: It is indeed humiliating in the extreme, that we as citizens of this great Republic, which has well nigh reached its hundredth year of Independence, during which time it has grown in arts and science, favorably to be compared with the most enlightened nation which has ever graced this earth, should be called more as a special class of people to demonstrate our right to the enjoyment and exercise of our priviliges, our immunities equally with other citizens, differing only as we do in the shade of skin. I know that our citizens with the literature. bation of some men. These are the sort of men who will censure us—the money demass of a dollar. Another censurer will be the ambitious man, who, when he can't rule, will certainly ruin. Another is the official whose mouth is hermetically scaled against such sentiments as displeases his liege lord. But be assured, my fellow-citizens, that we are esteemed in the eyes of the true patriot, the liberal statesman, the true Christian, the defender of human rights, and the advocate of human liberty and civil equality. Charles Sunner will not censure us, nor will General Butler, nor Wendell Phillips, nor the host of humanitarians and philanthropists, who put their faith in God and the justice of this

sions, to discuss the policy of public measures and public men, to advocate human rights and civil and political equality irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. This is an ancient and indisputable privilege of the American people. Webster calls it a "home-bred right, a fire-side privilege, belonging to private life as a right, and to public life as a duty." Then, my fellow-citizens, we are but doing our duty, and, until our cause is no more a question, no longer a and cunning sophist like Hon. A. H. Stephens ward. Action! is the political watchword ward. Action! is the political watchword when political rights are in danger; yet they there are some among us who are of us, who excuse themselves from joining us on pleas like unto those who answered when called upon to join in the "Marriage supper." I pray thee have me excused; I have bought a piece of ground; I have bought five voke oxen; * * I have married a wife; let us

discussing the question of civil rights to-night we are only to deal with the justice and expediency of one or two of its clauses as considered, and not of the justice or con-stitutionality of the entire bill, since this has

But I think if Congress will look over some of the many petitions now before it— if they are pigeon-holed—they will find what the colored people of Georgla desire, without appealing to Mr. Stephens. I am sure I sent the names of over three thousand colored persons myself, Hon. Edwin Belcher sent several thousand, and others sent thousands and thousands of them too, which were from Mr. Stephens' own district, all asking for the passage of the civil rights bill. Therefore I hope in the future, when Northern editors essay to herald our views and opinions, they will quote from our own mouths and pens, and not from Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

H. M. Turner.

Communicated for the New National Era and Citizen.]

No well organized government has ever failed to extend jurisdiction over the education of its subjects. Education is so interwoven with the success and prosperity of a people that all just governments see to it that it is well directed to the end of public seafty and the establishment. that it is well directed to the end of public good, public safety, and the establishment of justice and equality. The jurisdiction of the National Government over education in its tendency to union or disunion, of the highest interest of the country, cannot be questioned. Alexander Stephens says the States are the streams whose confluence makes the great ocean. True, but if the streams are impure, what an awfully corrupt ocean?

It is ays: "One of the greatest objects of government is education." It is "a companion which no misfortune can depress, no crime can destroy, no enemy can alienate, no despotism enslave. At home a friend, abroad an introduction, in solitude a solace, and in society an ornament. It chastens vice, it guides virtue, it gives at once grace and government to genius. Without it, what is the second of the secon

"Tis education forms the common mind; Just as the twig is bent, the tree is in-clined."

From these words of the poet, we may learn this truth—that so long as we teach proscription in our schools, so long shall we have proscriptive legislation, proscriptive in-terests, disunion in the hearts of the blacks terests, disunion in the hearts of the blacks and white. Is it not a matter of fear that when we shall number our colored legislators by the fifties, which will be soon, we shall shall find them legislating against whites and in favor of blacks, because of the proscription which they and their race are subjected to.

But this we are not by nature disposed to do; but may acquire it by education. It will be remembered that the integrity of statesmanship, the refued culture and hu-

will be remembered that the integrity of statesmanship, the refined culture and humane disposition of the negro, Robert B. Elliott, led him a short time ago to vote without reference to party or color against the censure of certain credit mobilier gentlemen. Mr. Elliott never knew the bane of a proscriptive school education. Yet this was considered strange.

considered strange.

But it has a wonderful silent effect to be soon seen. The legislation which non-proscriptive schools will produce will be of greater advantage than millions of dollars as revenue to the State. It is contrary to the motto of our Government to have schools of distinction. It should be several schools, but one in spirit and purpose, leaving for its basis union and common advantages. Some say our schools are equal, and it is a false pride to strive to enter the white schools. It snawer, there is no preference in equals: answer, there is no preference in equals and it is a discreditable prejudice to creat distinctions among equals. This is discred-itable alike to head and heart. In the language of the Hon. A. J. Ransier, in his recent speech in Congress on civil rights, "all these people ask is an equal chance in protection." Our schools are not equal. Our teachers are not so well trained as a whole. The advantages they have had would not permit; and as I have aforesaid if they are equal, that is all white schools are in all respects equal to colored schools, and vice versa, where is the justice of discrimination among them.

I ask, then, for the school-clause in the

risk theta, for the school-rands in the civil rights bill because it is just, because it is expedient, because the interests of the North, South, East, and West are recipro-North, South, East, and West are recipro-cal; but more especially of the colored and white citizens of the South. Cicero says: "We are to debar no man from the running stream." This great author also says that "there are two kinds of injustice, the first is that which offers an injury, the second that which has the power to remedy a wrong and yet does not do it." Let our legisla-tors calmly deliberate on these words and

tors calmly deliberate on these words and apply them.

The greatest anomaly of this nation is that it has been bountifully merciful to a disloyal class of people, while rigorously unjust to an innocent, but loyal class of its citizens, who contributed to its material wealth and prosperity from its very beginning.

It has wiped the blood stains of disloyalty from the brow of the most disloyal, disrobed him of his polluted garments of shame and disgrace in the destruction of the Union, and clothed him anew in the mantle of citizenship, so that true to his nature, he may again

ship, so that true to his nature, he may again stir the placid waters of public peace now so triumphantly placing our Government in the highest places among nations. The the nignest piaces among nations. The negro has been stigmatized as unfit for arms. Perfidious tongue shat can utter such a falsehood. Was there ever such a scene as Fort Pillow save the memorable battle of Thermopylae? But time is wasted in such a discussion. Has there ever been a coward where Liberty was the watchword—Freedom the cause?

a piece of ground; I have bought five voke oxen; * * I have married a wife; let us press on."

I would ask, "Is he free, who must flatter and lie, to compass his ends; who must bear with this man's caprice and that man's scorn; must profess friendship where he hates, and respect where he contemns; who is not at liberty to appear in his own colors, nor to speak his own sentiments; who dare not be honest, lest he be poor?"

But of these men, whom love of self so glaringly characterizes, I say it is well we are without them. Lord Mansfield truly said in the House of Commons in 1777, that "there is something implanted in the breast of man so attached to self, so tenacious of privileges once obtained, that in such a situation, either to discuss with impartiality, or decide with justice, has ever been held the summit of all human virtue."

It is true, beyond doubt, that this Government is of the people. In the people, and for the people. In the people rests the sovered in the people. In the people rests the sovered in the people. I would gladly see men and women, old and young, the lovers of liberty and equality, black and white, distinct the subject of civil rights be discussed until all men are equal before the law.

It is somewhat gratifying to know that in the left and on the forum let the subject of civil rights be discussed until all men are equal before the law.

It is somewhat gratifying to know that in the left and the sum of the people. I would gladly see men and women, old and young, the lovers of liberty and equality, black and white, distinct the subject of civil rights be discussed until all men are equal before the law.

It is somewhat gratifying to know that in the left and the sum of the people. I would gladly see men and women, old and young, the lovers of liberty and equality, black and white, distinct the subject of civil rights be discussed until all men are equal before the law. deem this, as I do the sum of the clauses in the civil rights bill as probibiting a wrong, but in no wise regulating a right.

It is not mandatory but remedial, and the State which violates no right need not pay any attention to the civil-rights bill. That which a repealing statute does not repeal it leaves untouched, and if a State has a good statilizable bill the national bill will not effect

If ever men should be like Casar's wife beyond suspicion, it should be jurors. No shadow of guilt should be on their minds, no trace of prejudice color their decision. Can this be so where men are taught that color excludes their political brethren from sitting as jurors; and that they are not the peer of the accused, and vice versa. Congress has more power to regulate the jury in the man-

ner prescribed than it had to regulate evidence. It having done the one, it may do the other, and more so since evidence is but the outgrowth of the jury system. ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY.

There are some, who having expended their wit, cunning and ignorance in showing us unfit for civil-rights, resort to the question of the constitutionality of the measure. These are, in the majority, our beloved friends, the Robinses, Becks, Vances and Harrises of the chivalrous South.

What does he know about the effect of this bill? It has not been tried yet, and if we gather our views from the light of precedent, who can deny its expediency. It has been shown expedient, nay right to free the slave throughout the country, to clothe him with the inestimable right of suffrage, to protect him in his capacity of legislator, judge, witness, and in all offices of trust or emolument to make him a part of the better-like him.

ment, to make him a part of the body politic—what need of fear in perfecting his rights?

Now, "it is a rare thing," says Sydney Smith on Government, to foresee all that may happen in many ages; and the changes that occur ought to be provided for. Rome, in its foundation, was subject to defects, and these were by degrees discovered and remedied. The Romans did not think of regulating usury until the mischief was plain that the avarice of a few had so far succeeded that their riches were grown formidable, while others were reduced to poverty and became useless to the city. It was not time to make a law that the Plebians might marry with the Patricians until the latter believed themselves divine and others profune. These

Patricians until the latter believed themselves divine and others profane. These things being observed, remedies were seasonably applied without any bloodshed or mischief." Let us do likewise.

Does it follow that because from schools and juries, hotels, inns, public conveyances, public places of amusement, may even from the cemetery, we have been debarred in time past, that these wrongs should continue? Shall it be lawful for some men to usurp a power over the liberty of a people, and shall it not be lawful for that people to resume their own? If injustice exalt itself, must it be forever established? Shall the ordinance of God, set up for the distribution of jusoe forever established? Shall the ordinance of God, set up for the distribution of jus-tice—"Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you" be made subservient to the lists, pride, and prejudice of a few men?

To those who hesitate to do right in this To those who hesitate to do right in this matter, and stand on the threshold looking at the constitutionality of the bill, or in other words, who confess that it is right, but know not who shall do right, I would say, "Fiat justice be done though the heavens fall! Let everything be done that will conserve public good. "They who consult the interests of one part of a community and reject another introduce into the State sedition and discord." I have hope even among those who oppose the civil rights bill, since "the secret coun-

sels of God are impenetrable; but the ways by which he accomplishes his design are often evident; when he intends to exalt often evident; when he intends to exalt people he fills both them and their leaders with virtue, and takes away all wisdom from those he resolves to destroy;" and Oh Lord, where is the wisdom of the Harrises and Becks and Vances and Robbinses?

My fellow-citizens, we need a civil rights bill—a complete bill and nothing but a complete bill—and sink or swim, live or dle, surjucy or perish Leadly never helt in ward. vive or perish, I shall never halt in my ad vecacy of so just a measure; so help me God.

I am for common schools without distinction, now and forever. I am for a civil rights

bill perfect, and still more perfect in the chinery of its enforcement. Letter of John P. Sampson on the

Freedman's Banks in the South. TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1874. I desire, sir, to say through your journal and every other accessible medium, of what-ever political shade, interested in the ma-terial development of our section, that while I am in favor of the Freedman's Bank as a wholesale, business and trading metropolis, so long as we are indifferent as to where the monies, the result of the thrift and energy of its tradesmen and manual laboring people, are sent and circulated.

Our money must be kept at home and put to work among the people of whom it is Our money must be kept at home and put to work among the people of whom it is earned, unless there is no demand for its use, with as good percentage and security as it will get abroad. True political economy teaches that we are not only to be careful how we spend our money, but we are to spend it intelligently, with reference to the need of others as well as surselves, knowing the expect channel through which it passes need of others as well as eurselves, knowing the exact channel through which it passes, even when hypothecated in any manner of trade above its face value in serip or coin, in order that a pro rato benefit may accrue to the spender and the entire business community. The town is continually being drained of every dollar expended in meeting the ordinary expenses for comfort and labor, and this is the mest active circulating capital. which a repealing statute does not repeal it leaves untouched, and if a State has a good civil-rights bill the national bill will not effect it, but if not let it make one to conform. The constitution declares that an impartial jury shall be secured to every person on trial. Any violation of this gives the right to Congress to remedy the wrong, being the highest legislative tribunal of the land. The power to prohibit gives the power to enforce and although the courts are the executors of the law, Congress may yet regulate its powers. An impartial jury can never be a jury based on color, no never!

Cicero says: "Many things are in common among fellow-citizens; such as their forum, their temple, their porticoes, their streets, their laws, their courts of justice, their trials."

If ever men should be like Cæsar's wife beyond suspicion, it should be jurors. No and this is the most active circulating capital in any city. The money carned and saved can find a healthy circulating level in business, or loans, negotiated easier, and with less expense to borrower and lender at home, twhere it is earned, and with more profit to the community and all parties concerned, it than it can get abroad. The whole money-saving scheme instituted for the good of our people in the South, is conducted on a plan it hat stagnates the financial atmosphere of the money-spending and manual laboring class. The passage of money from one hand to another, in a small circle of business men, one or two hours sooner or later, and owned to another, in a small circle of business men, one or two hours sooner or later, and owned by each other for each other, but a few hours, makes or saves a man from becoming a bankrupt; and by a few hours' misconnection in money matters, may embarrass the entire business community. Now, what I wish to say is this: If a few hours stagnation in the active funds of a community.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING BATES!

in all its branches, done with neatness and dis-patch. Orders from all parts of the country will be promptly attended to. Our triends in the Southern States will find it to Our Hiends in the Southern States will find it to their advantage to give as their orders for it to bandbills, etc., etc.

active service by men who can no better afford to borrow, and who can pay no more for its use than the capitalist of our own city. When a bank is established in our community, it is presumed that, like other banking houses belonging to the place, it is established for the benefit of the people residing there, by loaning and taking care of the funds in the interest of the depositors and the community. Money can be borrowed by citizens, but the loan is negotiated at an enormous expense to both parties and it is not the policy of the Washington Bank to grant loans through the branch banks, while are, in the majority, our beloved friends, the Robinses, Becks, Vances and Hartjees of the Robinses, Becks, Vances and Hartjees of the chivalrous South.

For I will not disgrace the arguments of Hons. Alexander Stephens and S. S. Cox to liken them to the bitter slang which characterizes the specches of those of thefe creed. I would have every Democrat and Repablication of the policy of the Washington Bank to grant loans through the branch banks, while he are read with care the specches of S. S. Cox and Alexander Stephens, and perceive the labored effort to pervert the truth, turn aside justice, by the strength of their wisdom, in in which effort they have made more admissions than supported objections. True their theory is false from turret to foundation stone, and it looks to me as if they would admit the justice of our cause but for a malignant constituency behind them. Hon. Alexander Stephens asks the question in his recent speech, "If it is within the reserved admission to the bar to any of her citizens or citizens of the United States, is it not much may or who not be admitted into her pablic schools?" and this is all he says about schools. Now, to this question, I answer positively, no. Admission to the bar is bused upon once these requisites are fulfilled, this privilege cannot be abridged on account of color? But Mr. Stephens, weakening as he proceeds in his argument, says: "But in the second place, among the affirmative reasons for my opposition to this bill? It has not been tried yet, and if we gather our views from the effect of this bill? It has not been tried yet, and if we gather our views from the effect of this bill? It has not been tried yet, and if we gather our views from the effect of this bill? It has not been tried yet, and if the funds depositors and the content of the people of the South ask Congress through their representatives to so amend the charter and a more equal chance among the depositors where the branch is capable of negotiating a loan with good security.

What does he know ab

The managers tell our colored business men in the South desiring this accommodation through their own branch, such as they can, and do get of other banks in Southern communities, that they "do not loan money, and that it would be very unsafe to accomodate the colored cartislet as it to accomodate the colored cartislet as it. date the colored capitalist and business men South by investment with them, and yet colored men and more white men are necomo-dated here. They say money will go of itself where it is in best demand in its best interest. How can this money get a deman at home when it is legislated away by the Washington Bank in order to necomodate the Bank and people of Washington. This sort of argument has worn threadbare, and is only true when made in the interest of those who make it. The statement is a superstitious one, and if made against business white men in the South, it is an appeal to the political prejudices of the server. political prejudices of the negro, against hi best interest; if it is made against colore-men in the South, who will compare will colored men elsewhere, it is a sad reflection on their integrity, when compared with both white and colored who are accomodated in the Washington Bank. I say this in the best interest of the Southern branches, it cry "mad dog" by saying a negro is opposed to the Bank, would be to me the best evidence that I am correct.

The main point in the Louisiana case no The main point in the Louisiana case appears to be crotuched by Senator Carpenter's able argument concerning what was done a year or two ago. The real point is this: The present State government of Louisiana, is, beyond any question, the de facto government—the only existing State government. Its rule is acquiesced in and submitted to by the entire people of the State. Under its rule, peace and order reign thoroughout the State, the taxes are collected, and every proper function of government and law goes proper function of government and law goes on with regularity and safety. The people of the State do not petition in any considera-ble numbers for the overthrow of the present de facto State government. There will be, in the natural course of events another State election at the usual time. Now why should Congress, even if Congress has any power to do so, interfere with the present peace, order, and safety of the State-no matte trouble of a new election out of all regular time? In reply to Senator Carpenter, Sen-ator Morton made the strong point that Con-gress has no authority to disturb or destroy an existing, peaceful, orderly and established State government. If Congress has power to interfere and destroy the State government of Michigan, of New York, or of any other State, on account irregularities committed in 1872, and this even against the desire and contrary to the interests of the people of the State, and though they strongly protest against being disturbed. If it be admitted that there was a wrongful decision in the Louisiana case—a it is not admitted—still that decision has been acquiesced in by the people of Louisiana; still is it not wiser to wait until the next regular election, when, it the people desire, they can elect another State into an untimely political ton thinks that the wisest practical course i for Congress to decide only as to who, if any-body, have been elected Sedators and Representatives from Louisiana, and let the

State government alone. has at last had an opportunity, in the House of Representatives. On Saturday, the 24th day of January, he made a speech against the Civil Rights Bill, in which he took occasion to say (substantially) that the eagle was not an emblem of equality, and pointing to that patriotic bird over the Speaker's desk, declared that a grow pouch to be applied in the second of the second or t

triotic bird over the Speaker's desk, declared that a crow ought to be substituted. His speech disgusted his political friends, north and south, and will do great injury to the Democracy. But Robbins don't care. He was speaking for his constituents, hoping they would be pleased to reelect him because of these utterances. We think he is wrong—but no matter about that.

When he had concluded, R. H. Cain, a coffee colored member from South Carolina, immeadiately took the floor in reply. Now Cain didn't get Hoar or Butter to write his speech, which was delivered upon the spot, from notes taken by Mr. Cain during the deliverey of Robbins' remarks. Besides Cain, iron notes taken by Mr. Cain during the de-liverey of Robbins' remarks. Besides Cain, whom the writer has frequently heard in the South Carolina Senate, is a better speaker and a more talented man than Robbins. Those who listened to the debate say the ne-gro skinned our North Carolina member most effectally, so that the latter was constrained effectally, so that the latter was constrain

effectally, so that the latter was constrained to gather up his papers and beat a hasty retreat. Commenting upon the result an ultra southern gentleman was heard to remark, that the country had all gone to the devil, when a nigger was permitted to insult a "gentleman" in the Congress of the United States.

The remarks XX. R. about the American Eagle may be called disrespectful to that bird. Quare. Is it anyworse for Judge Watts to spead in disparaging terms of the American Eagle, than for a Democratic Congressman to do the same thing? Eheu.—New North State, North Carolina.

—When Mr. Wilberforce, the great antislayery candidate, was once a candidate for

slavery candidate, was once a candidate for parliamentary honors, his sister, an amiable and witty young lady, offerd the compliment of an new gown to each of the wives of those freemen who voted for her brother, on which she was saluted with the cry of "MissWiiberforce forever!" when she pleasantly observed, "I thank you, gentlemen, but I cannot agree with you, for I really do not wish to be Miss Wilberforce forever."